

M. N. Bremer, N. Jackson and I. Perez-Fournon (eds.), *Observational Cosmology with the New Radio Surveys*, Astrophysics and Space Science Library, Vol. 226, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, The Netherlands, 360 pp., 1998, hard-bound Dfl. 250.00/US \$142.00/GB £85.00, ISBN 0-7923-4885-0.

Radioastronomy has played an important role in cosmology, from the early days of its inception. The nature of its contribution to cosmology has changed, however, over the last four decades. Thus the early enthusiasm on the part of some radioastronomers in the fifties and the early sixties led them to rush to decide what type of universe we live in, by counting radio sources out to different levels of faintness. Subsequently the importance of first understanding the physics of what you are counting, began to be appreciated. The present conference proceedings highlight how the surveys of radio sources and their multi-wavelength perception are slowly adding to that understanding.

In the introductory overview by Malcolm Longair (one of several he has given in recent times!) provides the broad perspective for the conference, combining as it does the history of the slowly growing studies of the 3CR sources. His review is part of the opening section on *Introduction and New Results from Old Surveys*, mainly about the 3C sources.

The next section deals with surveys down to much fainter levels than 3C, including the 6-7-8C, the NRAO VLA, NVSS, APM vs FIRST and the Las Comapanas Redshift Surveys. These help widen the perspective and help cross-checking. Section 3 deals with the Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation and the Sunyaev-Zeldovich effect while Section 4 describes clusters of galaxies in the radio. Large-scale structure and radio source evolution form subject matter of Sections 5 and 6. Section 7 describes multiwavelength studies of distant radio sources, ranging from radio, submillimetre, and infrared to optical and X-ray wavebands. The final section provides information from gravitational lensing.

As anyone who reads the book will gather, the information content about the Universe is rapidly changing. Yet it is characteristic of human ego that at each epoch theoreticians and observers firmly believe that their picture is very close to the ultimate truth. The invited reviews and contributed papers presented here may be seen as valuable information now available about the radio universe. It would be unwise to form an opinion that they represent the last word. I hope that the research

students and postdoctoral workers at whom this book is aimed will look at it that way.

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